

ER - 2558/1

Office of Legislative Liaison
Routing Slip

TO:	ACTION	INFO
1. D/OLL		X
2. DD/OLL		X
3. Admin Officer		
4. Liaison		
5. Legislation		
6. [Redacted]		X
7. [Redacted]		X
8. [Redacted]		
9.		
10.		

SUSPENSE

Date

Action Officer:

WFO

Remarks:

[Redacted]

Date

27 Jan 85

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
ROUTING SLIP

TO:

		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI		X		
2	DDCI		X		
3	EXDIR				
4	D/ICS				
5	DDI		X		
6	DDA		X		
7	DDO		X		
8	DDS&T				
9	Chm/NIC				
10	GC				
11	IG				
12	Compt				
13	B/OLL		X		
14	D/PAO		X		
15	VC/NIC				
16	NIO/CT		X		
17	C/CPN/DO		X		
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
SUSPENSE		Date _____			

Remarks

3637 (10-81)

Executive Secretary

27 Jun 85

Date

STAT

NEWT GINGRICH
SIXTH DISTRICT, GEORGIA

COMMITTEES:
PUBLIC WORKS AND
TRANSPORTATION
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1005 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BLDG.
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-4501



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

June 26, 1985

Executive Registry	
85-	2558/1

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Hon. William Casey
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
General Delivery
Washington, DC 20505

Record

OLL FILE

Recpt //

DHC

Dear Bill:

The attached letter and memorandum to President Reagan are self-explanatory.

We are in grave danger of drifting into a disaster. This memorandum outlines the key steps to avoid that disaster.

I would be glad to discuss these principles in more detail at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Newt Gingrich

NG/gw

ER

JUN 27 11 20 AM '85

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SIXTH DISTRICT, GEORGIA

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TRANSPORTATION
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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
June 26, 1985

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The attached memorandum applies the lessons of the art of war as developed by Clausewitz and Sun T'zu to the problem of terrorism and "the war against Americans."

I hope you find it useful and would be delighted to discuss the technical details of applying the classic art of war to planning American strategies against terrorism.

Sincerely,


Newt Gingrich

NG/qw

THE 1985 HOSTAGE CRISIS AND THE LESSONS OF
DESERT I AND PAST LEBANON INSURRECTIONS

BY Newt Gingrich
June 26, 1985

"No one starts a war--or rather, no one in his senses ought to do so--without first being clear in his mind what he intends to achieve by that war and how he intends to conduct it. The former is its political purpose; the latter is its operational objective. This is the governing principle which will set its course, prescribe the scale of means and effort which is required, and make its influence felt throughout down to the smallest operational detail." (Clausewitz, On War)

In recent years the national security bureaucracy (State, Defense, and the National Security Council) has undertaken short term tactical actions which were too large to be elegant and effective and too small to be massive and effective.

Both Desert I and more recent activities in Lebanon (Embassy bombings, Marine barracks, and the retaliation raid with two aircraft shotdown and an American pilot held as a POW in Syria) should serve as a warning that the bureaucracies have failed at small operations for the last eleven years and are likely to fail in the current crisis.

It is vital that the President ask four tough questions of the National Security bureaucracies:

1. What are the strategic goals for which we are willing to risk the lives of our sons?
2. Assuming our opponents are tough, dedicated and competent, what steps can they take to counteract and withstand our strategies? If Phase I fails, what are the costs to the U.S.? What would a Phase II require to insure American goals are achieved despite our opponents counter efforts? American defeats in the Bay of Pigs, Vietnam and Lebanon in 1983 were all in large part caused by failure to answer these questions prior to committing forces.
3. What institutional and legal changes are necessary to enable the United States to effectively wage war on terrorism? Now is the time to repeal the liberal welfare state prohibitions on intelligence agencies, on police training in the third world, etc.
4. How can the President and his allies act systematically to develop popular and political-legislative understanding of and support for a long-term strategy which can defeat terrorism? In a free society the most important and powerful presidential reaction to today's events is to use them to educate the country to support tomorrow's

It is possible to build a pattern of firmness, preparedness, and toughness strategically without taking immediate tactical actions involving force. Eisenhower, on numerous occasions in the 1950's, and Kennedy, in the 1961 Berlin crisis, were successful in building a show of force without using force. In Sun T'zu's phrase, "The greatest of all generals win bloodless victories."

Our first goals should be mobilizing American power, educating the American people and passing decisive changes in our national security laws. Then, if we still have not achieved success in the Lebanon hostage situation, we will be at a peak of political, military and diplomatic readiness to use overwhelming force with overwhelming public support to achieve a clearly stated strategic goal.

Rescuing the current hostages without developing public understanding and support for a long-term strategy could lead to a short-term success and a long-term failure. Recent terrorist actions in El Salvador, Germany, Lebanon and with the Sikhs are merely the tip of an iceberg. It is vital we not accept a tactical solution to a strategic problem. Developing and implementing a long-term solution will be the key to defeating terrorism. It is to Clausewitz' "being clear in his mind what he intends to achieve... and how he intends to achieve it" that we must first direct ourselves.